

SPORTS

Leningraders set the tone

Outside the windows of the Moscow Olympic cycling track in Krylatskoye the winter is in full swing, lavish in snowfalls and frosts, but on the track the participants of the winter USSR championship in Olympic disciplines show summer speeds. And the tone is set by Leningrad cyclists, whose names are known to cycling fans by major international events.

The score to gold medals of the current championship was opened by Moscow Olympic winner, experienced Leningrader Alexander Krasnov, who won the 4 km individual pursuit race. In the finals he beat by 0.055 sec. in the most acute struggle, his 18-year-old opponent, also from Leningrad, Vyacheslav Yekimov. Leningrader Mikhail Sveshnikov won the bronze.

Experienced Alexei Sorokin, from Kuzbass, won the 1,000 m time trials standing start in 1 min 05.587 sec, ahead of noted racers Muscovite Konstantin Khramov and Alexander Panfilov from Tashkent.



On the track is the Leningrad team, the USSR pursuit race champions. Photo by Yuri Tulov

The Leningraders again showed their mastery in the 4 km team pursuit race. A quartet of Olympic champions, Krasnov and Viktor Mankov, and last year world junior championship winners, Sveshnikov and Yekimov, won with a promising result. The season has only started, but they have already dashed 4 km in

4 min 14.80 sec. To compare: the world record here belongs to Soviet cyclists and equals 4 min 14.20 sec. And it was shown at the Druzhba-84 event.

Specialists see the current winter championship as a stage in the selection of all candidates to the national team, whose main event will be the August world championship in Italy.

'RUSSIAN GAME' MAKES NO CHANGES

The regular 41st game of the world chess series took place three days later than scheduled. On January 11 Anatoly Karpov took a time-out, and his new encounter with Garry Kasparov was delayed until January 14.

It seems that everything has already been in this prolonged match, and still... For the first time the challenger used the "Russian game" debut for Black, developed by Russian player Alexander Petrov. At first all proceeded as usual, but at one moment Kasparov's horse moved into the White formation hoping for more active play. Yet the world champion upset his designs and won a pawn. The game was

adjourned. When it was resumed Karpov persevered to capture on his material and positional advantage. Yet, first, it was enough, and, second, Kasparov was good in defence, and a draw was the 71st move.

The 42nd game was also drawn.

Karpov still leads 5-1.

SECOND VICTORY RUNNING

The Soviet handball team is on a tour of West Germany. 31-21 in second game was the Nettelstedt club after a victory over the Dusseldorf by 30-22. Most goals were scored by Belov (five points) and Belov (four points).

Five Soviet chess players in the top ten

World chess champion Anatoly Karpov was named the Yugoslav "Sveti" weekly, and is followed by another Soviet Grandmaster Garry Kasparov. The top ten also include Alexander Beliavsky, Mikhail Tal and Lev Polugayevsky.

Soviet and American boxers to meet

Soviet and American boxers are vying up preparation in the 17th official tournament scheduled for January 27 in the town of Reno, state of Nevada. On once, in 1981, was a draw (4-4) registered, while the American triumphed on one occasion (in Los Angeles in 1979). In all the competitions the USSR took the upper hand.

Soviet team chief coach Artur Lavrov is taking to the USA 18 boxers: under-48 kg division — 1984 national champion Vladimir Albrakmanov; 51 kg — Leon Popyan; 54 kg — Vyacheslav Shulepov; 57 kg — European champion Sotik Nurkavov; 60 kg — European junior champion O. Zulkharov.

Others are: 60 kg — 1984 national champion Nurlan Abakayev; 63.5 kg — 1984 national champion Nurlan Abakayev; 67 kg — 1984 national champion Vasily Shishov; 71 kg — 1984 European champion and 1984 world cup holder Valery Laps and 1984 national champion Andrei Akulov; 75 kg — 1984 national champion Asybek M. M. M.

The rest are: 81 kg — 1984 European champion and 1984 world cup holder Vitaly Kabanov; 81 kg — 1984 national champion Rinat Trifonov; 81 kg — 1984 national champion and holder of the world cup and twice European champion Alexander Yegorin; 81 kg — 1984 national champion and 1984 world cup holder and 1984 national champion.

As a follow-up of the official tournament at Reno, there will be a traditional friendly encounter in Buffalo on January 29.

Tickets available for sale

A good new year present to Mexicans are the tickets which are on sale for the finals of the world soccer championship. The games will take place on 12 stadiums in nine Mexican cities. A representative of the local football federation reports that the tickets sell well and that the Mexicans are showing great interest in the forthcoming tournament.

The senior coach of the national football team Bora Milutinovic warned the fans in the press that they should not be over optimistic about his team's performance — "Many have started to consider Mexico a major football nation. This is an erroneous view. We have as yet to do much for successful appearance in the finals".

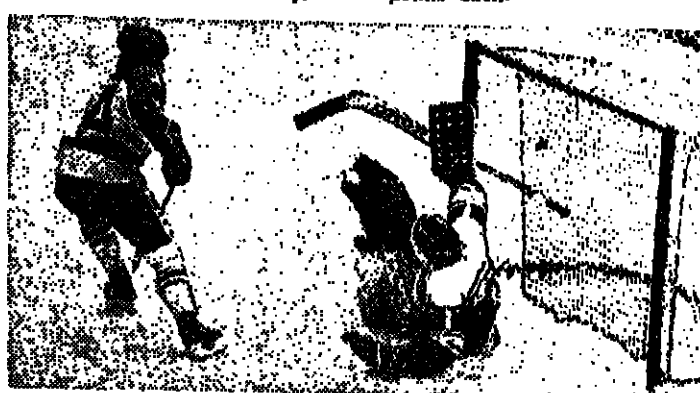
So far Zurbriggen out of play

The leader of the competition for the Alpine world cup Pirmin Zurbriggen has 179 points was operated in Basel for meniscus. Yet his absence did not help his rival Mark Girardelli of Luxembourg to outrun the leader. In the giant slalom at Adelboden, Switzerland, he fell and dropped out, retaining with 165 points the second position. The stage was won by Austrian Hans Enn and Hubert Strolz. Andreas Wenzel of Liechtenstein is third with 162 points.

Specialists speculate now whether Zurbriggen will be able to retain his lead in the Crystal

Globe race. The doctors say that by the start of the world championship at Bormio, Italy, which sets out on January 31, he will be well again, and meanwhile he starts working out his operated knee.

The women continued the struggle at Pfronten, West Germany. Thure the Olympic champion Paolina Magoni of Italy scored her first world cup, and convincingly won in the special slalom, outstripping by over 1.5 sec on the two runs Swiss Brigitta Ottli. Still the latter drew level with overall leader and Olympic champion Michele Pigli of Switzerland with 165 points each.



The USSR ice-hockey championship takes off again after a short break. Our cameraman captured this scene from the CAC-Spartak match, which ended 8-1 in favour of the Central Army Club. Photo by Andrei Kraynov

'STARS' RECALLED BACK HOME

The Brazilian football confederation is planning sending a high-level delegation to Italy to bring back all the "stars" playing for local clubs at all costs. Confederation director Dilson Guedes told the press that most probably the delegation will be led by confederation president Gilmar Coutinho. He will have several talks with directors of Fiorentina, Torino, Roma and Udinese to get them to release in spring Soares, Junior, Pal-

cao, Zico, and Edinho playing under contract in these teams, for preparation for the 1986 World Cup elimination games. He further said he hoped for a "comradely dialogue" in Italy and no scandal. The elimination games start in June. At this time nearly all Italian clubs play in various international tournaments. He also noted that the team which played in the 1982 World Cup in Spain will provide the backbone of the future national squad.

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Politbureau weekly meeting

The Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee has discussed the results of the fulfilment of the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1984.

It was noted that last year, dynamic development was ensured in social production along with growth in efficiency and improvement in its qualitative indices. Industrial workers fulfilled planned quotas in the overall volume of production and in the output of manufactured goods. On the average, the figure for the three previous years of the five-year development plan. New national enterprises as well as social and cultural projects were commenced. Agricultural workers in all the agroindustrial complexes carried out a considerable amount of work towards the implementation of the Food Programme and attained increases in the output and purchases of meat, milk eggs and a number of other agricultural products.

The Politbureau outlined measures aimed at improving the education and material conditions of orphaned children and those left without parental care in childcare homes, orphanages and in boarding schools.

Grants will be instituted and paid to custodians and guardians of children. In addition to the previously introduced increases in pay to certain categories of employees at orphanages, boarding schools, and childcare homes, there will be an average 20 per cent increase as from September, 1985, in the pay of medical, administrative, managerial and service personnel of these children's establishments. They will enjoy priorities in housing allocation, communal services and pensions.

The Politbureau also discussed issues connected with preparations for the forthcoming Soviet-American talks on space and nuclear armaments, an agreement to which effect was reached at a recent meeting in Geneva.

The relevant decision has been taken which embraces organizational matters concerning the USSR delegation to the talks.

The Politbureau also heard and approved a report submitted by Comrade V. V. Grishin on the visit of a delegation of the Moscow City CPSU Committee to the Polish People's Republic in connection with celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of Warsaw's liberation from Nazi invaders.

In Hiroshima, Nagasaki, Tokyo and many prefectures of Japan, a collection of signatures is going on in response to an appeal by the country's peace activists. The campaign organizers urge people to make this year, which marks the 40th anniversary of the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, a year of mass demand for a ban on nuclear weapons.

Collecting signatures in the streets of Tokyo.

OBSERVE NORMS OF INTERCOURSE BETWEEN STATES AND PEOPLES

THE SOVIET LEADER REPLIES TO A LETTER FROM A CANADIAN STUDENT

Nobody can achieve power over the world, but attempts to fulfill such a mad plan may cost the whole of mankind very dearly.

This statement was contained in a reply by Konstantin Chernenko to a letter from an 18-year-old student, Laurie Piraux, from Calgary, Canada. She asked the Soviet leader, why can't all people, all races live in a world of peace? Why is there such a power struggle?

The essence of your letter, as I see it, the Soviet leader writes, is such: what can and should be done for people to live in peace and calm, for there to be no threat of war. The answer is simple. It is necessary to observe norms of intercourse between states and peoples, to develop relations between them on the basis of equality and non-interference in internal affairs. It is necessary to renounce forever the use of force or the threat to use it. It is necessary to do everything for mutually advantageous cooperation of countries to become a standard of international life.

It is necessary to stop the arms race. The great Lenin viewed disarmament as an ideal of socialism. Already in 1946 the Soviet Union proposed to ban forever the production and use of nuclear arms, and to destroy their stockpiles. Can you imagine what our world would be like today if this proposal of ours were adopted? How easier it would be to breathe throughout the world if the other states had followed our example and also pledged not to be the first to use nuclear arms? The Soviet Union stands for freezing nuclear arsenals, for totally prohibiting nuclear weapon tests, the development and use of other types of weapons of mass annihilation. We want outer space to remain peaceful forever. The elimination of nuclear arms totally and everywhere is the ultimate aim of these initiatives.

We are convinced, Konstantin Chernenko underlines, that only by taking concrete actions in the name of peace is it possible to do away with the fear of the future and ensure confidence in the morrow. Of course, for this we must know one another better. This helps overcome prejudices and achieve mutual understanding and trust. This is a powerful weapon in the struggle for peace.



The Hungarian state folk ensemble on the stage.

Photo by A. Sizukhin

HANDSHAKE OF TWO CAPITALS

Days of Budapest have concluded in Moscow. The programme of meetings by residents of the Hungarian and Soviet capitals were characterized by lots of interesting events, among them a get-together of workers and engineers working in similar factories. One of them was held in the Palace of Culture of the Likhachev Motor Works. The visitors were

taken round the new Krylatskoye residential district of Moscow, a local school, a supermarket, local apartment houses and a new sports complex.

A show, "Budapest 1945-1985", was mounted at the Central Exhibition Hall. There were concerts by the Hungarian folk ensemble in the Palace of Culture of two major factories, while the Express vocal and

instrumental group performed in the Dynamo Palace of Sport. Hungarian feature films were shown in the "Budapest", "Moskva" and "Planeta" cinema houses. Muscovites also attended performances by amateur groups from Budapest.

Until we meet again... were the parting words of Muscovites and the visitors.

Marion AMAROVA

Main goal: prevention of nuclear war

A phenomenon of our times is the growing participation of the masses in the drive for peace... To prevent nuclear war is the most important goal of today, stresses a message from the head of the Soviet State Konstantin Chernenko to the participants of an All-Union Conference of Peace Activists held recently in Moscow. Participating in the work of the conference were 900 delegates representing all social groups in the Soviet Union as well as delegations of socialist countries, the World Peace Council, and representatives of European, Asian, African and American countries.

A report by the chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee,

Yuri Zhukov, noted that the peace movement in the USSR had a nationwide character. In 1984, 53 million people attended a Week of Action for Disarmament, and over 70 million participated in a Month for the Prevention Nuclear War Threat.

The participants issued a statement calling for a redoubling of efforts in defence of peace.

Opinion of some participants: Romesh CHANDRA, President of the World Peace Council:

In the year of the 40th anniversary of the great victory over fascism, in which the USSR played a decisive role, Soviet peace activists are again in the forefront of international anti-war action doing everything

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Jamaica aims at splitting IUS

Prague. The International Union of Students (IUS) expresses serious concern over another attempt by forces of world reaction to split the international youth and students' movement, stresses a statement distributed in Prague by the IUS. The Jamaican Ministry on Youth Affairs has decided to organize in April 1985, a so-called "free world" international youth conference. Its organizers claim that this would be Jamaica's "contribution" to the movement.

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Days of Indian films in Moscow

The Soviet people are very fond of the Indian films. One can easily realize this by visiting the "Mir", "Khudozhestvennyy", and "Khabarovsk" cinema houses in Moscow, where Days of Indian Cinema are going on.

The demonstration of films, marking the opening of a Month of Soviet-Indian Friendship dedicated to the country's national holiday (Republic Day), started in "Mir" (Peace) Cinema, said President of the Indian Society of Friends of the Soviet Union, P. Shiv Shanker.

Films presented for the festival familiarize the Soviet people with India, with the life of its people today, their difficulties and aspirations.

Indian-Soviet friendship is not just a matter of words, it means close, sincere relations, which have grown even stronger over the past few years. I am confident that films will afford the opportunity not only to learn about the country, but will also promote and strengthen the existing bonds of friendship between our two countries.

Days of films is only one form of our cooperation, which has become traditional. Also, developing are other forms such as participation in international festivals. (In the tenth such forum held last January in New Delhi, the film of the Soviet director Eldar Ryazanov, "The Cruel Romance", won the main prize — the Golden Peacock. Then there are exchanges of delegations and specialists, as well as co-production of films. The latter marked the beginning of the links between Soviet and Indian film makers.

This happened 27 years ago when, in 1958 a film about the Russian traveller Afanasy Nikitin, "Wanderings Beyond the Three Seas", was released. This was followed by "Sunrise Over

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President of the Indian Society of Friends of the Soviet Union, P. Shiv Shanker and a member of the Society's National Committee Mahendra Kumar Prasad. Photo by Yuri Ivkin

THE WORLD

Programme confirms former line

Tokyo. A few days ago the Japanese Premier, Yasuhiro Nakasone, made a programme speech before the joint sitting of both chambers of parliament in which he outlined the main directions of his government's policy. On the international situation he emphasized the primary importance of building stable relations of mutual trust between East and West. In this regard he commended the agreement reached between the USSR and the USA on the holding of talks on a set of issues relating to space and nuclear weapons.

At the same time he said that he would formulate his policy in line with the results of his recent talks with President Ronald Reagan, at which he declared his full support for Washington's course, specifically for its "star wars" programme. Touching upon relations with the USSR, Nakasone said he favoured a gradual broadening of Japanese-Soviet contacts. At the same time he again tried to link the establishment of stable bilateral relations with illegal claims by officials Tokyo to part of Soviet territory.

D. HEALEY RAPS THE TORIES

London. Sharp criticism of the position taken by the Conservative government in the matter of limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments has been levelled by the Minister of State, Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Denis Healey. The Conservative refusal to include the British nuclear weapons as part of the overall balance of nuclear forces, he pointed out, completely inflates the assurances made by the Tory government about its adherence to the cause of peace and disarmament.

The British nuclear forces are to be taken into account, continued D. Healey, since Britain has put these forces at the disposal of NATO. After the planned deployment of the British submarines of the American Trident nuclear missile systems, the British "nuclear deterrent" will be able to hit ten times as many targets as the present British Navy's Polaris missiles. Answering the Labour spokesman, the British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Geoffrey Howe made it plain that the government does not intend to abandon its present position.

Main goal: prevention of nuclear war

(Continued from page 1)

possible to achieve a radical improvement in the world situation and to ensure a peaceful future for the present and future generations.

Akanbi SANNI, chairman of the peace committee of Nigeria: Even though in different parts of the world, be it in Asia, Africa, America or Europe, there are specific primary goals in the consolidation of security, the main and general goal of all

peace advocates is one — the prevention of the arms race from getting into outer space. We learnt with satisfaction in Geneva between Andrei Gromyko and George Shultz on commencing Soviet-American talks. Yet we see that the American side is not sincere, one indication of which is Ronald Reagan's insistence on continuing preparations for "star wars".

Igor DANILIN



Peaceful settlement in Central America or service CIA-style. Drawing by Konstantin Rybalko

Pakistan may become a base for Pershing-2s

New Delhi. At the disposal of the Indian Government there is incontrovertible evidence that some neighbouring countries are building up their military potential. This was declared in Parliament by the Indian Defence Minister P. V. Narsimha Rao. It has come to the knowledge of the government, he noted, that the United States is planning

deployment on the Pakistani territory of medium-range nuclear missiles, Pershing-2. India is closely watching all this events, since increases in the military might of the neighbouring states in combination with the Indian Ocean basin represent a threat to the interests of its security.

Jamaica aims at splitting IUS

(Continued from page 1)

tion" to the International Year of the Youth proclaimed by the United Nations and its specialized agencies.

It is not surprising, notes the IUS, that during this period of preparations towards the "conference" not a single meeting of consultation has taken place a genuinely democratic basis. The organizers of this action are usurping the right to decide which youth organizations and in what countries, can be described as democratic and which cannot.

Member organizations of the International Union of Students are seriously concerned over the fact that the organizers of the Jamaica "conference" have the aim of creating a new international youth organization. This is an undisputed attempt to split the international youth and student movement and to undermine the positions of commonly recognized organizations which represent the interests of youth and students in Africa, Asia, Australia, Europe and Latin America, the IUS statement points out.

Chancellor capitulates to the right wing of CDU

Bonn. West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl agreed to attend a meeting of "the community of Germans from Silesia", which is to take place in the over this June.

The original openly revealed slogan of this association — "40 years of banishment — Silesia will remain ours" — caused protest by the democratic public in West Germany and abroad. The Chancellor "asked" to "community" to change this slogan. Now it sounds "40 years of banishment — Silesia remains a future in a Europe of free peoples". The revisionist essence of it, as a result of word manipulations, changed not a bit. Kohl agreed to take part in the gathering.

His capitulation to the right wing of the CDU and the community leaders, according to the vice-chairman of the parliament, a fraction of the SPDG, Helmut Blumke, will still more undermine trust in government's policy.

NATO 'scenario' for Greece

Athens. The scenario is the left forces win at the parliamentary elections in Greece. Right after this the Greek armed forces together with agents of foreign special services in Athens make a military coup.

Something like this happened in the country 18 years ago when the clique of "black oncles" came to power. Yet above "scenario" applies to the fact that it has been offered for development to conduct the NATO military college.

It seems that Atlantic just cannot reconcile itself to the idea that for many years now Greece has been run by the democratic forces, trying to conduct an independent foreign policy. The provocation of indignation produced by the "scenario" to the country's public. The Government sent a sharp reply to the NATO leadership. A spokesman said that any suggestion of such incidents will have decisive consequences for relations between Greece and NATO.

THE WORLD



Mass protest against apartheid in South Africa recently event the entire African townships near Johannesburg, Port Elizabeth and the eastern part of the Cape Province. According to reports from Johannesburg, the demonstrators were dispersed by police detachments, using fire arms, truncheons and tear gas. Several people were killed and others injured. Numerous arrests were made.

Police brutally against anti-apartheid demonstrators.

FACTS and EVENTS

More than 350 lives have been saved in the two and a half years since the SARFAT (Search and Rescue Satellite) programme was launched, said John H. McElroy, Assistant Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration of the United States.

'UNDER THE TOKEN OF PEACE'

Paris. Celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of Victory over Nazi Germany will be held this year in France "under the token of peace". This decision was taken by the French Council of Ministers. The report on the celebrations was made by Jean Laurain, State Secretary at the office of the Minister of Defence responsible for the al-

lairs of war victims and victims.

In a brief communiqué of the State Secretariat published here, it was also pointed out that on April 21 a ceremony in memory of war victims will be held in Monteville (department of Meurthe-et-Moselle), while on April 28 a national day of displaced persons will be observed throughout the country.

USA — A SOCIETY OF TOTAL SHADOWING

New York. According to the newspaper "Newsday" under the Reagan administration the number of eavesdropping equipment installed by the Federal agencies for spying on citizens and organizations has doubled. The White House intends to allocate additional 60 million dollars to increase the number of electronic files of the FBI on "unreliable" Americans and also on staff agents of this political investigation department, engaged in espionage and subver-

sive activities against the anti-war, Black, trade union and other organizations and individuals unfavourable by Washington. According to the well-informed magazine "Defense Electronics", such Federal agencies as the Central Intelligence Agency, frequently use satellite communications in order to keep permanently under surveillance all US citizens who express disagreement with America's militarist and anti-popular policies.

LATIN AMERICA'S COLOSSAL DEBTS

New York. Latin American nations are finding themselves increasingly more in debt to US corporations and banks. According to the UN Department of Public Information. In the past year the foreign debt of Latin American states, primarily to American banks, rose by another 5.8 per cent to reach 300

billion dollars. They had to spend 37.3 billion on interest payments alone. Last year the flight of capital from this part of the world totalled 26.7 billion. Thus Latin America, while going through rather serious economic difficulties, did in fact finance the economies of major capitalist nations, primarily the USA.

RESPONSE 'PURELY HUMAN CONCERN'

In Washington, alarm has suddenly been sounded concerning the plight of Ethiopia hit by the drought and the threat of famine. Without putting off the whole affair too long, they immediately announced about the rendering of "humanitarian assistance" to the people of Ethiopia. This is a commendable haste.

However, let us not be in a hurry and try to unravel the situation out in a proper order. Droughts, poor harvests and, consequently, shortage of food hit many countries in Africa, and not only Ethiopia, and this happened not only yesterday, but even the day before. The Government of the United States knows about the situation in Ethiopia as far back as 1982. Private charitable organizations have been sent to the separatist regions. Instantly addressed the Reagan administration with appeals to come to the help of the Ethiopian population with deliveries of food.

But the response of the Security Council was then against such assistance, referring to "strategic considerations", writes "The Washington Post". Obviously, since then, the American administration has taken pity on Ethiopia and, forgetting about the "strategic considerations" has chosen to give "humanitarian assistance" to the hunger-stricken people. This hard to credit now, though fresh is its reason.

As is reported by the Newhouse information service quoting American officials, the United States security delivers weapons and equipment to the areas of Ethiopia where rebels are operating. Only in the past few months it supplied more than sixty thousand tonnes of different equipment (bazookas packed in grain sacks) which have been sent to the separatist gangs. This is how "purely humanitarian concern" about people has triumphed in Washington over "political considerations". Yuri BUKSIN

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

ALONG THE ROAD OF PROVOCATIONS

Commenting on the forthcoming military Team Spirit-85 manoeuvres, PRAVDA stresses that they will involve over 200,000 men and officers, US 7th Fleet ships and aviation, including planes carrying nuclear weapons. The games will rehearse operations imitating the use of tactical nuclear ammunition.

The games mark yet another dangerous step in the military links between Washington and Seoul. The Pentagon has worked hard to turn South Korea into a "powder keg" of the region. By fanning up the myth of the "threat from the North", the US administration and the regime in Seoul stubbornly keep to the course of boosting military preparations and increasing tension in the Far East.

In the present complicated international situation another demonstration of force is a challenge to the entire peace-loving public, and seriously complicates the explosive situation in the Korean Peninsula. A search for the solution of the problem should be conducted not along the roads of militarism and provocations but in the negotiating table, the newspaper stresses.

BRITAIN: A COURSE OF MILITARIZATION

Never before, probably, has the thymwheel of the arms race in Great Britain been rotated with such speed as it is now, writes the newspaper, KRASNAYA ZVEZDA.

Only in a few years time, from 1978/79 to 1984/85 (financial year), the military allocations have increased by 27 per cent and the military budget has reached an unprecedented figure of 12,033 thousand million pounds sterling. Britain has not only implemented but has also been overimplementing the demand of the United States and NATO about an annual three per cent increase in NATO's military budgets. But even such a rate of increase in spending for military purposes is regarded as insufficient by certain British circles.

A not inconsiderable role in the build-ups of the military might of Britain is played by the ambitious plans of the Conservatives who are dreaming about the former glory of the British Empire, seeking to play a leading role in the Western world.

At the same time, the arms race to a greater extent depends on the egoistic activities of the British military and industrial monopolies.

DAM IN FRONT OF AMERICAN 'GIFT'

SOVIETSKAYA ROSSIYA carries an article by A. Ozerov on the anti-nuclear movement in Holland. It specifically stresses that by the word "Holland" the residents of the Netherlands several years ago called actions against American atomic weapons. Washington was then seriously worried lest an epidemic of a new illness began. And it started. "Holland" spread to other NATO states while in Holland the badge reading "I have Holland" is worn already by tens of thousands of people — party and trade union activists, workers and farmers, students and clergymen, housewives and servicemen.

Protests against US missiles acquire most varied forms, including meetings, demos, hunger strikes, and picketing of military bases. In addition, the municipal councils of several towns declared their territories nuclear-free zones. They also said they would not give orders to those construction firms which take on orders for the preparation of sites for Tomahawks.

STAKE ON CRUDE FORCE

Assaulting the White House for the second time, Ronald Reagan was trying to pave the approaches to the supreme executive office in the United States with "peace-making" statements, including those concerned with Latin America, writes IZVESTIYA. In keeping with such tactics, Nicaraguan-American talks began in summer last year in the Mexican town of Manzanillo. Until the November elections, the United States had still created a semblance that it was ready to seek some agreement on them, and then everything went topsy-turvy and ended a few days ago by a crude unilateral refusal by Washington to continue the negotiations despite consistent constructive proposals made by Nicaragua.

No less defiant has been the conduct of the American administration at the Hague where the International Court of Justice has started to examine Nicaragua's complaint against the aggressive actions of the United States of America with regards to that country. The American representative ostentatiously decided to boycott the proceedings conducted by the Court which recognized as substantiated and rightful the complaint of the Nicaraguan Government. Such conduct by Washington has put it not only outside the international juridical order, but it has also revealed its aggressive intention to still offend itself towards the use of "crude force" in the solution of the problems in Central America.

VIEWPOINT

Eduard RYABTSEV

PRICE OF AMERICAN-ISRAELI ALLIANCE

The start of the gradual withdrawal of Israeli troops from southern Lebanon marks the complete failure of Tel Aviv's four-year attempt to radically change the Middle East situation in its favour through the use of armed force. With the arrival in 1981 of Ronald Reagan in the White House, the Israeli rulers seemed to have got a free hand in this respect.

In the very first year of Reagan's presidency they annexed eastern Jerusalem and sharply aggravated the situation in the Lebanese Bekaa Valley (which Israel's aggression against this region ended in a serious conflict with Syria), and then made a gangster raid on a nuclear research centre outside Baghdad. The award for Tel Aviv for all these aggressive acts was the signing in November, 1981 of an American-Israeli memorandum on mutual understanding in the sphere of strategic cooperation. Two weeks later, the then Begin cabinet annexed the Syrian Golan Heights.

All these years were marked by one interesting regularity. The more arrogant Israeli rulers behaved the more pliant Washington was to them. Some tried to explain this by complete de-

mination of Zionists in determining priorities of American foreign policy. In fact, having eliminated all barriers confronting Tel Aviv, the USA patently calculated, in this way, to drive the Arabs to the wall. Begin's terrorism in the Middle East was to help Washington to forge the axis of the so-called strategic concord between the USA, Egypt, Israel and Saudi Arabia.

When nothing came of it, Tel Aviv decided to be content with something less — to rout the Palestine resistance movement and fully subjugate Lebanon. Yet Israel's aggression against this nation failed to destroy the Palestine resistance movement and turn the neighbouring Arab state into its obedient vassal. Hence the failure of the "Reagan plan" for the Middle East, which proceeded from an illusion of Israeli "victory" over the Palestinians and Lebanon.

It was not helped, either, by US attempts to change the course of events in Lebanon with the help of Pentagon's military machine. They infamously "fell" flat. Washington was forced to withdraw its Marines from Beirut. American support for Tel Aviv at the Lebanese-Israeli talks in



ced the threshold of military danger, making vulnerable the security of Israel itself. In this respect the news of the forthcoming US-Soviet consultations on the Middle East at the level of experts, naturally aroused interest in this region and far beyond.

Tel Aviv became anxious lest it be connected with a US departure from the course of strategic support for Israel. Washington hastened to assure that this would not happen. Meanwhile, the main lesson of the four-year American-Israeli policy is its complete failure to fulfil all terms on the Arabs by force of arms. The Palestine Resistance Movement is still in existence just as the question of creating an independent Palestinian state under PLO leadership. The overwhelming part of the world community also continues their support of the Arabs just cause of demanding the withdrawal of all Israeli troops from occupied Arab territories.

Tel Aviv can no longer allow itself to engage in military confrontation with the Arab states, which are gaining economic and military might. Washington has to support not only the military, but also the economic aggression of Israel: it is worthwhile if there is more rational and beneficial way out of the situation!

This way is connected with the holding of an international conference on the Middle East under UN aegis. This is cheaper for the American taxpayer. It is profitable to the Israelis, too, since it guarantees them a situation of peaceful coexistence and deliverance from the crushing military burden. This road answers the interests of the Arabs and the establishment of a fair and lasting peace in the Middle East.

Another phenomenon is equally important. Reagan's second term in office begins at a time when the arms race in the Middle East has markedly reduced.

Round the Soviet Union

● AN EXHIBITION OF TECHNOLOGICAL NOVELTIES INVENTED BY YOUNG PEOPLE AND INTRODUCED IN INDUSTRY, HAS OPENED IN THE AUTONOMOUS REPUBLIC OF CHUVASHIA. The hundreds of exhibits on display in the republic's capital, Cheboksary, represent the works of scientists, industrial workers, collective farmers, and students. Over the past three years alone, more than eighty thousand young inventors have contributed in saving the country nearly thirty-five million roubles.

● A SECOND POWER UNIT, WITH A CAPACITY OF 180 THOUSAND KILOWATTS, HAS GONE INTO INDUSTRIAL USE AT THE NERYUNORI THERMAL POWER STATION. Assembly work has started on the third unit which will be commissioned at the end of the current year to complete the first phase of this station, regarded as the energy heart of the Southern Yakutian Territorial Industrial Complex.

New type of dwelling

'Architects of Soviet Georgia (Transcaucasia) have prepared the project of an unusual dwelling in it: a two-room flat can be transformed into a three-room, then a four-room and so on. The special layout of the house meant for a rural area makes it possible to easily add to it new premises from standard prefabricated units and correspondingly change the structure of the dwelling if more members are added to the family.

Such an approach to the development of a dwelling interested Soviet architects even before. In the current year they sent a similar project to the international architectural competition "Dwelling of the Future" in Paris. Now from imagination they have passed over to practical work. The construction of the first "expanding homes" will begin early this year in one of the districts of Georgia.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

OIL FOUND IN SOUTHERN KAZAKHSTAN

For the first time oil deposits have been discovered by prospectors in Southern Kazakhstan (Central Asia) reports IZVESTIA.

The oil lies at a comparatively shallow depth of up to one-and-a-half kilometres beneath sand soils. This considerably facilitates its extraction since oil workers do not have to drill through solid rock which causes corrosion and rapid wear and tear of equipment.

Specialists also believe that the new product is of high quality. It has few admixtures that would complicate extraction and pumping.

The new oil field has another advantage in that the main oil pipeline Omsk-Pavlodar-Chimkent lies within two hundred kilometres away from it.

LOOKING AT THE DESERT FROM OUTER SPACE

Experimental groups of aerospace service to observe the condition of desert pastures have been set up at the Uzbek and Kazakh forest development enterprises of the all-Union Lesproekt association, writes SIBKAZAK ZHURNAL.

The nature of deserts is highly vulnerable and sharply reacts to the man's economic activity. Ground facilities and even aviation cannot keep an eye on these changes.

Besides, the accuracy of space information considerably surpasses ground and visual observations from the air. This was checked when determining the types and shrubs of the Karakum Desert in Turkmenia on an area of 10 million hectares. Now a similar work is conducted in Kazakhstan where in 1984 half a million hectares of desert lands were surveyed by aerospace



SPENDING VACATIONS IN SPORTS CENTRES

During students winter vacations our press photographer visited a sports camp of the Moscow Aviation Institute.

Many Soviet institutions of higher learning have their own sports centres. They are usually financed by the institutes and the students often take part in their construction. After completed the sports centres become possessions of student trade unions which sell vouchers (costing up to 10 roubles each for 20 days of full board and lodging) and bear all operational expenses. The centres are usually made up of two or three small brick administration structures and a number of wooden cottages with several rooms each of which are for two lodgers. Canteen and sports grounds are also indispensable elements.

Sports centres are set up mainly for health-building purposes, though some of them have special treatment sections. The Drogobych Teacher Training Institute (Lvov Region, the Ukraine) has built its camp four kilometres away from Truskavets, a famous Soviet resort with mineral springs in the Carpathians.

Voucher exchanges among institutes in different cities is a widely-spread system of distributing them. Thus, in the sports centres of Kiev institute, one needs students from Moscow and Leningrad and vice versa.



methods.

After processing on a computer the obtained information will form the basis for maps which will help livestock breeders to use the pastures more effectively.

TUMAN-3, ONE OF THE TOKAMAKS

The Engineering Physics Institute in Leningrad, working under the umbrella of the USSR Academy of Sciences, is experimenting along many lines, PRAVDA writes. Headed by Academician Vladimir Turchkovich, the institute has made many discoveries, including semiconductor lasers, fibre-optics, optical data storage and display systems, etc.

Tuman-3 is a huge facility used to study nuclear fusion. It is situated in one of the institute's buildings. Specialists are certain that Tokamaks (and Tuman-3 is a Tokamak too) will serve as a model for future thermonuclear stations.

However, a whole series of problems remains to be solved, the main being the obtaining of the so-called hot plasma having a temperature of about 100 million degrees. As for plasma diagnostics, both in this country and abroad it employs the methods and instruments designed at the Institute by Prof. Afrosimov's team. Plasma heating is the responsibility of Prof. Golant's laboratory. He believes that the working parameters of the plasma will be obtained on the biggest Tokamaks in recent years. This event will be followed by engineering preparation for the construction of a reactor. The concluding stage will begin before the end of the century providing mankind with a new source of energy.

THE ORIGINS OF RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

In the West it is frequently asserted that religion is allegedly the foundation of entire Russian culture, writes

Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor A. Gorbunov in SOVIETSKAYA RUSSIYA. Being rumoured is the theory of bilingualism.

This theory describes Old Russian mostly as "sacred", i.e., sacred and related to religious cult, and proper language (secular, or lay). The "profane" life, the layman allegedly lies in the sphere of "everyday" life. The language of the entire culture and literature is attributed to the "sacred" Church Slavonic.

But it was Lomonosov, the author points out, who drew attention to the fact that the language of the nobles, treatises of the first Russian princes with the Greeks and the "Russian Truth" (the most ancient Russian law code) is distinct from the language of church books. Decembrist A. A. Bestuzhev-Marlinsky remarked that the "Lay of Igor's Host" has a language and style completely different from church Slavonic. It doesn't have much in common with the language of the Novgorodian chronicle but is closer to the "Russian Truth". Academician Obnorsky in the 1930s carried out colossal work — a detailed analysis of four remarkable monuments of ancient Russian writings. On the basis of the obtained data, the scholar put forward a concept of Old Russian, and not the Church Slavonic, foundation of the Russian literary language. Fact is that when the Church Slavonic language came to us in Russia, it already existed a tradition of literary processing of language. And ours — Russian — was made up of different layers: the folk conversational, diplomatic, news and folklore languages. The Church Slavonic came another component of it, and nothing else.

After the publication of the works of P. Obnorsky and, later, a number of other scholars, the very fact that the Church Slavonic is the sole literary language in Russia became primitive and archaic, stresses the author.

Winter road on Yenisei

A chain of ferries has led to the capital of Tuva being far from Tuva, one of the 15 republics of the Tuvan Autonomous Republic. The ferries are moving along a winter road that has been opened along the ice shield of Yenisei.

The road has been opened to traffic with thick layer of ice helping to speed up delivery of cargo to timberfields, to meet breeders and so on.

Nuclear energy will keep cities warm

People have been registered for nuclear heat and power stations to be built in the Soviet cities of Minsk and Makhachkala. The stations have two energy units each. Their "IV" water-moderated reactors.

The total power rating of the stations is 1,200 million kilowatts. The stations will be built in the near future. The stations will be built in the near future. The stations will be built in the near future.

The first nuclear thermal power station in this country is being built in Odessa, and the station has already started to supply the city with heat.

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Places to visit

KIZHI DATES BACK TO 1714

The date on which the famous Transfiguration Church on Kizhi Island was built remained unknown for a long time. Data on the sanctification of the altar were discovered in the manuscript department of the Leningrad Institute of Archaeology. This event was dated 8th June, 1714.

Craftsman Nestor who, as the legend goes, having finished the building of the church, threw his axe into the Lake Onega with the following words: "There has not been such, there is none and there won't be any!" is still a legendary character. The real names of the skilled carpenters who built this temple of a miracle are still unknown.

But the one thing is clear: six years earlier the same cooperative of carpenters had built on the Vylgira River the 20-domed Intercession Church which, unfortunately, has not survived. The Transfiguration Church in Kizhi was built without a single nail. It is crowned with 22 domes of various sizes arranged



in five tiers. Of great value is the 4-tier frontonals.

In the museum-preserve of the wooden architecture there are also other churches, chapels, peasant's houses, mills and barns — samples of 17th-18th century structures. Altogether there are about 80 monuments.



Contacts of Soviet and Indian youth grow

A treaty of cooperation between the community of Indian students at Friendship University (named after Patrice Lumumba) and the YCL organization of the Moscow Parizhskaya Kommuna factory was recently signed at the University.

The factory has long-standing business ties with India, which supplies it with quality leather for women's and children's footwear.

Contacts of youth of the two countries are based on good traditions. These include numerous meetings in the USSR and India, joint participation in various international congresses and organizations, etc.

In accordance with plans

worked out on the basis of the new agreement, there will be various joint activities such as evenings, excursions, seminars and discussions of various international issues. The young people from India will visit factory shops to learn about the way the Soviet youth work. Their Soviet counterparts will visit Indian students at the University to familiarize themselves with their academic work and life.

The new agreement will certainly play its role in expanding contacts between the youth of the two countries. Its implementation will be an important stage in the preparation towards the XII World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow.

Science and technology

ESCAPING GALAXY

The remotest of the observed galaxies is the Galaxy 3C258. This was recently established by astronomers specializing in the study of superdistant objects who completed not long ago their continuous two-year cycle of observations. This galaxy is located at a distance of 12,000 million light years from the Earth and moves away from us at a speed of 200,000 km per second.

SEA FARMS

These sea mussels set from the White Sea to the Zoological Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences have generated special interest among Leningrad scientists. The dwellers in sea depths, which possess very valuable food properties, did not come to maturity and gather weight in just a year under the diligent eyes of researchers.

They are rich in protein and microelements. Under the "White Sea" programme of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, a simple but effective method of artificially growing sea mussels was

suggested. Special rafts are kept in coastal water areas and covered with capron nets fully filled with sea mussels. This does not only protect molluscs from being harmed but also defend them from their most dangerous enemies — sea stars.

Relying on this technology tonnes of raw sea mussels can be obtained from one hectare of coastal water area.

FERTILIZER FROM BARK

Compost made from bark on the basis of a method developed by Leningrad specialists compares well with other types of organic fertilizer.

It has been experimented on open and closed soils in different climatic zones of the USSR — from North-West to the Far East. The new fertilizer raises by nearly 50 per cent the productivity of infertile northern soils, and has very good effect on potatoes, cucumbers, dill and other vegetables.

The composting of bark makes it possible to use to the maximum a recycled tree. The fir needles and branches are used for fodder meal and microbiological preparations, while chips and shavings are also widely used. According to estimates, every million cubic metres of recycled timber saves over 600,000 hectares of wood.

VIEWPOINT

Siberia in the country's economy

Gleb SPIRIDONOV

Geologists maintain that almost all the elements of Mendeleev's Periodic Table are found in Siberia. As to coal reserves it ranks first in the world — about 50 per cent of the world total. Diamonds, gold, iron and copper ores, nickel can also be found there.

It accounts for 20 per cent of the world's forests and abundant in hydroresources. It has more than 50,000 rivers, tributaries and streams many of which have enormous energy reserves.

The development of Siberia's natural resources has become one of the major factors of the country's economic and social development, an indispensable condition for its stable advancement. Over 85 per cent of the country's oil, coal, natural and casing-head gas and hydroresources are concentrated there.

But Siberia's severe climatic conditions make its economic development extremely difficult and put forward complicated problems. Their solution calls for enormous material and labour expenditure, new approach to the distribution of productive forces.

The setting up of large territorial-production complexes (TPC) over the past 15 years to solve the problems of extracting and further on-the-spot processing of natural resources as well as socio-economic problems of development territories is something new to Siberia. A TPC is a combination of industrial and agricultural enterprises on a definite territory, economically interconnected with the use of common natural and labour resources, transport and means of communications. This approach helps reduce substantially capital and running outlays, make a better use of labour resources, raise the effectiveness of the entire economy of this territory.

Soviet economists say these who control distances control Siberia because the development of its transport network with its distances and almost inaccessible territories is one of the most complicated problems which costs billions of roubles. The 5,122 km Sakhalin-Azumura Railway which opens a new road to the Far East and the Pacific Ocean and helps use for the national economy 1.5 million square kilometres is a good addition to the Trans-Siberian Railway, the Northern Sea Route, river and air routes.

Manpower shortage is, perhaps, one of the most difficult problems in the development of Siberia which has always been a scarcely populated area since very early times. To solve it the Soviet state stimulates in every way the influx of manpower to Siberia by offering considerable material advantages, creating favourable housing conditions as well as cultural and personal services. Another effective way of solving this problem is wide-scale introduction of labour-saving equipment and technology, maximum automation and mechanization of production.

Further development of Siberia is scientifically substantiated and planned. The Siberian Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences has outlined a large-scale programme for comprehensive utilization of the richest local resources and effective development of the productive forces there.

All these pretty articles were made of straw, wood and cones by children at the Moscow "Nature and Creation" Club which has a special group of youngsters with capable hands and imaginative brains. ● "Snake Charmer". ● "Hare With a Drum". ● "Straw, pine". ● "A Cat Together".

ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

SVETLANA MASANYOVA



Svetlana Masanyova as Anna Karenina.
Photo by Nikolai Gonorov

Svetlana Masanyova is one of the best ballet dancers of Leningrad. For almost eighteen years she has been dancing on the stage of the Vilnius Opera and Ballet Theatre. This ballerina is distinguished by her independence in her outlook on life, treatment of the known parts of ballet classics, and the portrayal of her numerous and very different heroines.

Usually, future dancers begin to receive professional training at the age of nine or ten. Svetlana became a pupil of a ballet school rather late — after she celebrated her 14th birthday.

She was born in the city of Rostov-on-Don, and grew up without her parents. She was brought up by her grandmother who was a factory worker. When they received guests little Svetlana always danced for them. She later registered at a children's choreographic club and also began to study classical ballet at the Rostov-on-Don People's Theatre. She did not even think about professional training. At 14 Svetlana danced leading classical parts such as Medora in Adam's "Corsaire". The unusually talented and agile girl, with wide steps and soaring jump was noticed by specialists during the performances of the People's Theatre in Moscow.

Six months later, Svetlana was invited to study at the Minsk Ballet School. In the Byelorussian capital, Svetlana received a diploma of a professional ballerina. She could well have worked in the Minsk Theatre and live under the roof of the parents of her husband, also a ballet dancer. But Masanyova was lured by independent life. So when she and her husband were invited to Vilnius, where the theatre needed leading soloists, she readily consented. In two weeks, the young couple prepared one of the most complicated classical performances — "The Swan Lake" by Tchaikovsky. To that was added Minkus' "Don Quixote", "The Blue Danube" by Strauss, "Ciselle" by Adam, and Tchaikovsky's "The Sleeping Beauty".

Svetlana Masanyova has devised her own dancing style: she has a romantic dash, performance scope, impetuosity, and temperament. Masanyova is not only a virtuoso dancer. She is an expressive, profound actress. Performances where acting elements prevail are close to her heart. Her favorite parts are Anna Karenina from the ballet by Rodion Shchedrin and Kitri in "Don Quixote". I am very fond of Leo Tolstoy's novel, and I am happy I can dance Anna Karenina, says Svetlana. That ballet has interesting plastic material which gives room for acting.

In the part of Kitri, the ballerina conquers the audience with her sparkling technique, which includes complicated double fouetté and the lively spontaneous character. Masanyova has also manifested great mastery of performances based on Lithuanian national folklore.

Masanyova has an immense repertoire. She dances much in Vilnius, as well as in other Soviet cities, and abroad. The more often I come onto the stage, the better I feel, says Svetlana. Excessive worries disappear, and mastery is accumulated.

The refined spiritual ballerina with a beautiful face and expressive dark eyes seems to be created for romantic ballets. It is not accidental therefore that she prefers not modern ballets, but preserves her fidelity to classical dance, its noble beauty. A short time ago she danced Svanilda in Delibes' "Coppelia" and to dance in the new season she is preparing Sylphide, the heroine of the famous romantic ballet by Schuetz-Duffer, written 150 years ago.

Yelena LITVINSKAYA

Days of Indian films in Moscow

(Continued from page 1)

the "Ganges", "Rikki-Tikki-Tavi", "All-India and the Forty Thieves", and "The Legend of Love". Not long ago Moscow cinemas, and this week the television showed for the first time a three-part documentary "Nehru" about the outstanding statesman and public leader of India, who did a lot for the maintenance of freedom and independence of his country, for its development and for the strengthening of friendship between India and the Soviet Union.

At present, the Soviet director

Roshan Nakhpetov is working on a two-part Soviet-Indian "Dhruva From the Pearl Sea". It is almost an unusual for the outstanding Russian filmmaker and traveler of the century, Gerasim Lobov, familiarized his followers with the rich culture of India. He lived in India for years out of these, he spent years in Calcutta, where he established the first Bengali theatre in local language. The filming crew will visit Leningrad and later in Calcutta.

Larisa SEDLETSEVA

Mystery of old paintings

Until recently it was believed that works by Flemish 17th-century still life painter, Michael Charles Boultin, were not represented in collections in this country. But it turns out that the repository of the Omsk Fine Arts Museum has a painting with grapes coozing juices and aromatic roses.

The Omsk museum has one of the biggest collections in the country. But in an album of reproductions published in 1900 and kept in its stock, many works

bear the inscriptions: "by known artist". Not much has elapsed but thanks to painstaking work done by research associations, the old masterpieces have been rediscovered. For instance, the painting, "In a Soap Studio" — has been found by the Flemish artist Balhazars de Bracht, who lived in 17th-18th centuries. He bequeathed only a few paintings; he was killed in a duel at age of 33.

MASTERPIECES OF WORLD CINEMA FOUND

One of the films directed by David Griffith (1875-1949), the patriarch of American cinema, has been discovered among old films in a neglected cellar in Kharkov, the Ukraine. Though the film has no title, everything indicates that it belongs to Griffith. In the surviving script, the film is titled "The Last Days of Pompeii", "Nero" and "Cato".

New strokes to the portrait of early Italian cinema are added by the newly discovered film "Granatier Rollo" (1910) produced by Ambrosio and Co. This cinema company which specialized in Westerns.

Director Luigi Maggi is the author of "The Last Days of

Pompeii", "Nero" and "Cato". cameraman Giovanni Vitelli one of the best experts of film shooting. Even the scene the main parts are known: it is Alberto Capozzi and Cleo Tantarini. These facts taken from the "General History of Cinema" by French researcher Georges Sadoul who, because of the loss of the film, describe it only "by photographs that have remained". Now the newly discovered film can be watched on a screen.

Among the newly discovered films it is worth mentioning American cinema, an early film comedy, as well as an historical film. All these films have been donated to the Film Fund of the USSR.

BUSINESS

Teaching and technical revolution

The 20th century has introduced innovations into all spheres of human life. Education in schools and institutes is no exception. Now this education is unthinkable without films and TV, electronic computers and tape recording rooms, lasers and microprocessors.

An international exhibition, "Techniques and Education-85" at which 50 firms, enterprises and institutions from 12 countries were represented was recently organized in Krasnaya Premya, Moscow, for the third time.

We have been doing business with Soviet agencies ever since early 50s, said Kozak Bela, the trade representative of the Hungarian firm BEAG. We have been exporting from 60 to 65 per cent of our products to the Soviet Union, including sound equipment for radio and television centres. Radio stations in more than 180 Soviet cities and towns have been equipped with our "radio-houses".

Our first project was the stadium at Lushniki where we installed our sound equipment.

The 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow marked another stage in our cooperation: all the Olympic sites and premises were equipped with our sound equipment. Now we are preparing for the Festival of Youth and Students.

At this exhibition we are showing tape recording rooms, communication equipment between teachers and students, apparatuses for teaching children suffering from speech defects. Kozak Bela said. Technical means in education are a new aspect in our cooperation and we are hoping that it will be fruitful.

We have brought to Moscow our latest equipment, said Matti Päsö, the representative of the Finnish firm Auditek. Only such an equipment can guarantee success at exhibitions held in the Soviet Union where firms bring interesting inventions. Our tape recording room has helped, for the first time in the world, not only to listen to but also sound and mobilize all types of memory. I hope this equipment will be interesting for specialists.

WAITING FOR LADA

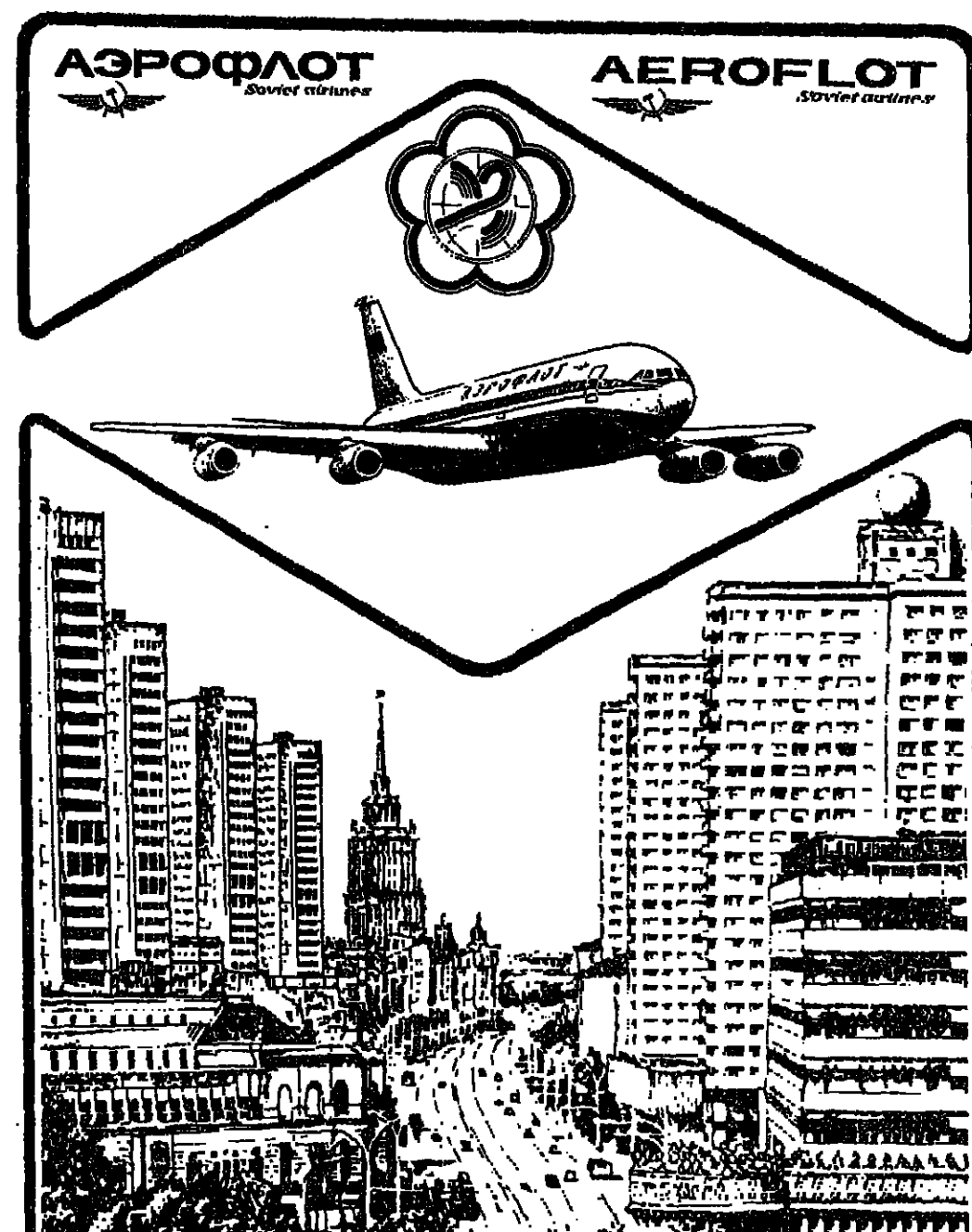
A Hungarian-Soviet agreement on the automobile industry, envisaging mutual deliveries to the sum of 826.5 million rubles, was signed at the autumn Budapest International fair in September 1984. This agreement fixed the sales of the motor industry products and deliveries for the current year. As a main

item of the agreement the Hungarian side will supply 7,300 Lada buses and spares to them to a sum of over 711 million rubles. Hungary will receive a big number of cars from the Soviet Union, including 25,000 Ladas as well as Moskvich and Volga cars.

Tairiku Trading: 20 years of business

It is now 20 years since the Japanese Tairiku Trading firm started doing business with the USSR. According to its president D. Iwata, at present the firm's Soviet business partners number more than 20 while trade with them in recent years has steadily topped 40 million dollars. The firm is one of the most active members of the Japanese-

Soviet trade association. It buys various raw materials from the USSR and sells to the latter machines, technical goods and consumer items. Its cooperation with Controsoyuz continues to grow. The firm, said its president, will continue to expand mutually beneficial trade relations with Soviet partners.



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They will dance in 'Interballet-85'

The Kirov Opera and Ballet company from Leningrad will take part in the "Interballet-85" festival in Budapest.

We wish to show the range of our quests over recent years and

exchange ideas about the paths of modern ballet with our foreign colleagues, said Oleg Vinogradov, chief choreographer of the company. Among others we

shall take productions by Igor Chernyashov and Dmitry Bryanchikov, as well as French choreographers Ronald Petit and Maurice Bejart.

MOSCOW PREMIERES

The name of Bertolt Brecht has appeared on the playbills of the Moussoviet Theatre where the company recently staged "An Ordinary Man".

This play, written by the outstanding German playwright, attracts us with its anti-war ideas, said M. Vail, artistic director of the production. Showing the moral degradation of the leading character who adopted a path of ideological compromise, we wish to remind people once again about their responsibility for what they do. Following the ethics of the author we have tried to combine farcical elements with parody and the grotesque.

Another premiere, L. Tolstoy's "Fruits of Enlightenment" (directed by V. Pomenko), also took place at the Mayevskiy Theatre. Earlier P. Pomenko had staged the great writer's "Childhood", "Boyhood", "Youth" and "Family Happiness" on the TV.

Scenes from premieres: "An Ordinary Man", "The Fruits of Enlightenment".
Photos by Mikhail Strakov



WHAT'S ON!

January 20-26

THEATRES

Bolshevik Theatre (Sverdlov Sq). 26 (mat) — Tchaikovsky, "The Queen of Spades" (opera); 26 (eve) — Molchanov, "Machbeth" (ballet); 27 (mat) — Gluck, "Iphigénie en Aulide" (opera); 27 (eve) — Glazunov, "Raymonda" (ballet).

Slaviansky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St). 26 — Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera); 27 (mat) — Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet); 27 (eve) — Verdi, "La battaglia di Legnano" (opera); 28 — Minkus, "Don Quixote" (ballet).

Opera Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St). 26 — Ziv, "Messieurs Artistes" (27 (mat and eve) — Gluck, "Kholobychi"; 27 (eve) — Suppé, "Die schöne Galatée"; 28 — Kalman, "The Gypsy Princess".

Exhibition Hall, USSR House of Trade Unions (1 Pushkinskaya St). 26 — World title match. Anatoly Karpov (USSR) vs Garry Kasparov (USSR).

FILMS
One More Night of Shabarezade (Tajikfilm, USSR).
The film is based on tales

CONCERT HALLS

Variety Theatre (20/2 Derzhevnaya Embankment). 26 (eve), 27 (mat) — "Even a Cat Appreciates a Kind Word", a variety performance by Yevgeny Petrovsky.

Big Concert Hall at the Olympic Village. 26, 27 — Sovremennik variety orchestra. 28 — "The Mischief of Turselchora" (a performance by Moscow Classical Ballet company).

Small Sports Arena. Leningrad Stadium. 26, 27, 28 — "Dance With Us", a variety-dancing performance.

SPORTS

Chess
Hall of Columns, House of Trade Unions (1 Pushkinskaya St). 26 — World title match. Anatoly Karpov (USSR) vs Garry Kasparov (USSR).

FENCING
Druzhba Sports Gym (Lushniki). 26-28 — Moscow Sabre international tournament. 10 a.m. (every day), finals — on January 28, at 2 p.m.

Peacocks from Bulgaria, Hungary, Italy, Cuba, Poland, Romania, France and the USSR are vying for the traditional prize of the "Sportivaya Moskva" weekly.

HANDBALL
Central Army Club Sports Gym

(39 Leningradsky Prospekt). 27 — Cup Holders Cup. Men. Central Army Club (USSR) vs Dynamo (GDR, Berlin). 7 p.m.

ICE HOCKEY

Palace of Sport (Lushniki). 26 — Central Army Club vs Sokol. 1 p.m. Moscow Spartak vs Voskresensk Khimik. 5 p.m.

VOLLEYBALL

Central Army Club Sports Gym (39 Leningradsky Prospekt). 26 and 27 — USSR men's championship. 2 p.m., 3.45 p.m. and 5.30 p.m. (both days).

Volleyball players from Moscow, Kiev, Kharkov and other cities will contest gold medals.

FOOTBALL

Olimpiyskiy Sports Complex (Metro Prospekt Mira). 26-28 — The Alexander Starosin memorial. On January 26, at 10 a.m., noon, 4 p.m., 6 p.m.; on 27, at 10 a.m., noon, 4 p.m., 5 p.m.; on 28, at 7 p.m.

WEATHER

January 20-26

In Moscow, city and region, cloudy, with clear spells and light snow. Night temperatures of -2°, 7°C and -1°, 9°C during the day (to -12°, 10°C at night and -8°, 10°C during the day in the north of Moscow Region); SW wind veering to SE, 3-7 mps.

USSR-FINLAND: from paper to nuclear stations

At the end of last year, a contract was signed at the office of the State Committee for Economic Relations for the construction in Finland of a new section of the main gas pipeline, USSR-Finland, which will have a length of 250 kilometres towards Helsinki.

Tevelmepromexport will do the job for the USSR while the joint-stock company Neft does the same for Finland.

This joint project will create favourable preconditions for increasing exports of Soviet natural gas to Finland. An agreement between the V/O Soyuzgazexport and the OY Neft stipulates that export of natural gas will double to reach 7.7 thousand million cubic metres in the next five years.

Over years of cooperation, Soviet organizations have undertaken in Finland a number of projects of rather great significance for the country's economy, including a metallurgical complex in Raabe (the biggest in Northern Europe), two phases of the Loris nuclear power station, and a 101-kilometre-long main gas pipeline USSR-Finland.

In the USSR, Finnish firms have built a Kostomuksha Ore Enrichment and Svetsorgorsk Wood-Pulp Complexes, transport projects, food-processing enterprises and light industries. During the next five years development plan, cooperation in construction of industrial and other projects in both countries will undergo further development.

CMEA TO INCREASE OUTPUT OF FUEL AND MINERALS

The planning bodies of the CMEA countries (CMEA is the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance with a membership of 10 socialist countries in Europe, Asia and America) are discussing a joint gas pipeline project more than 4,000 km long. It will run from the powerful Yamburg natural gas deposits in Siberia to the western frontier of the USSR. The construction of the world's biggest gas pipeline is expected to be completed by 1990. It will supply the European CMEA countries with about 22,000 million cubic metres of gas annually.

To be built by the CMEA partners, the new pipeline will be their joint contribution to the solution of the problem of fuel, raw materials and electric power.

Deliveries from the USSR to day help the CMEA countries meet 80 per cent of oil and 99 per cent of their gas requirements. On the whole, according to UN figures, their share exceeds one-quarter of the world output and consumption of fuel and power.

The policy of further developing mutual cooperation was collectively approved last summer at a summit Economic Conference of the CMEA countries held in Moscow, and later at a Session of the Council in Havana. Besides the Yamburg gas pipeline, new coal deposits in a number of CMEA countries will be developed and atomic power stations will be built (for instance, in Cuba). Output of many types of raw materials will be increased.